RESIDENTIAL KITCHEN LIGHTING WORKSHEET WS-5R

Project Title	Date

At least 50% of the total rated wattage of permanently installed luminaires in the kitchen must be in luminaires that are high efficacy luminaires as defined in Table 150-C. Luminaires that are not high efficacy must be switched separately.

Kitchen Lighting Schedule. Provide the following information for all luminaires to be installed in kitchens.

Luminaire Type	High Efficacy?	Watts	x	Quantity	=	High Efficacy Watts	or	Other Watts
	Yes □ *No* □		x		=		or	
	Yes □ *No* □		x		=		or	
	Yes □ *No* □		x		=		or	
	Yes □ *No* □		x		=		or	
	Yes □ *No* □		x		=		or	
				Total:	A:		B:	
					COMPLIES IF A ≥ B		*Yes* □	*No* □

Rules for Determining Residential Kitchen Luminaire Wattage

Screw Base Sockets §130(c) 1
(Not containing permanently installed ballasts) The maximum relamping rated wattage of the luminaire, as listed on a permanent factory-installed label (luminaire wattage is not based on type or wattage of lamp that is used).

Permanently or Remotely Installed Ballasts §130(c) 2
The operating input wattage of the rated lamp/ballast combination based on values published in manufacturer's catalogs based on independent testing lab reports.

Line Voltage Track Lighting (90 through 480 volts) §130(c) 3

1. Volt-ampere (VA) rating of the branch circuit(s) feeding the tracks; or
2. The higher of
   - The wattage (or VA) rating of an approved integral current limiter controlling the track system or
   - 15 watts per linear foot of the track; or
3. The higher of
   - 45 W per linear foot of the track or
   - The total wattage of all of the luminaires included in the system.

Low Voltage Track Lighting (less than 90 volts) §130(c) 4
Rated wattage of the transformer feeding the system, as shown on a permanent factory-installed label

Other Lighting §130(c) 5
(Lighting systems that are not addressed in §130 (c) 1-4) The maximum rated wattage, or operating input wattage of the system, listed on a permanent factory installed label, or published in manufacturer's catalogs, based on independent testing lab reports.

EXAMPLE

RESIDENTIAL KITCHEN LIGHTING WORKSHEET WS-5R

Project Title	Date

Kitchen Lighting Schedule. Provide the following information for all luminaires to be installed in kitchens.

Luminaire Type	High Efficacy (y/n)	Watts	x	Quantity	=	High Efficacy Watts	or	Other Watts
CFL-1	*Yes*	*26*	x	*5*	=	*130*	or	
MR-16	*No*	*55*	x	*2*	=		or	*110*
			x		=		or	
			x		=		or	
			x		=		or	
				Total:	A:	*130*	B:	110
					COMPLIES IF A ≥ B		*Yes* ☑	*No* □

2005 Title 24 Lighting Requirements

Room	Lighting Requirement
Kitchen	High efficacy or Up to 50% of the total wattage can be low efficacy. All high efficacy and low-efficacy lighting must be controlled separately.
Bathrooms, Garages, Laundry Rooms, and Utility Room	High efficacy or Manual-on occupancy sensor
All other interior rooms (e.g., living room, dining room, bedroom, hallways) except closets less than 70 sq.ft.	High efficacy or Manual-on occupancy sensor Or Dimmer
Outdoor Lighting attached to buildings	High efficacy or Controlled by motion sensor and photocontrol

Definitions:

High-efficacy luminaries: These lighting fixtures are designed and built to operate only energy-efficient light sources, such as fluorescent T8 lamps, compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs), and high intensity discharge (HID) lamps.

Sensors: Occupancy sensors, vacancy sensors, motion sensors, and daylight sensors are all devices that automatically turn off the lights in response to conditions that they "sense" or "see."

Dimmers: Dimmers, which are already common in many residential applications, allow the room occupants to lower the room lighting (and thus the power used) as desired.